

THE CROPS OF THE COUNTRY.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AGRICULTURE.

The Great Grain Resources of the Northwest and Their Progress for the Year—A Satisfactory Showing for the Farming Interests.

Prof. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has submitted his report for the month of December to the Commissioner of Agriculture, showing the prices of farm products and the area and condition of the fall sowing of wheat and rye, etc. The report is as follows:

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Dec. 31, 1885.—The following report of the results of the December survey, showing the prices of farm products and the area and condition of the fall sowing of wheat and rye, etc. The report is as follows:

The usual record of changes in rates of railroad and steamboat transportation is presented. Receipts for the month of December, 1885, were:

H. C. NICHOLS, Statistician.

The history of the last wheat crop represents an unfortunate, from seedling to harvest, the soil was in bad condition on the Atlantic coast from New Jersey to Georgia, and in West Virginia and Tennessee. It was better in the southwest and in Michigan. In the Ohio valley it was sown in a medium condition. Southern New England was rather dry for seedling, but the fall growth moderately good. Conditions of seedling were generally favorable in New York. In New Jersey the soil was hard, germination slow, and growth small.

The effect of drought was similar along the Atlantic coast, and on the Gulf coast the soil was dry, but autumn growth was better than in the states farther east; Texas reported better condition than any other southern state. In the Ohio valley the soil was sown in a medium condition, but the fall growth was impaired by drought at many points, yet there were many reports of fine growth. In Illinois and Missouri these reports were general, and superior condition of soil and rapid development were reported of large districts. In parts of Kansas the soil was dry, but germination, in others, as in Dickinson, Nebraska, Ottawa, Cherokee, Pottawatomie, and many other counties, germination was prompt and fall growth good.

Had the winter been propitious there might have been a good crop. South of the latitude of 40° the soil was little protected by snow, temperature was variable, occasional snows disappeared and sheets of ice covered the level or low country, and freezing succeeded in later winter, resulting in the destruction of the plants to a degree almost unprecedented. A reduction in the yield of wheat is to be expected early as the 1st of June, and a probable yield of 30,000,000 bushels, which is less by four or five millions than the final estimate.

The first report of spring wheat, June 1, was 100,000 bushels. The occurrence of extreme heat in midsummer reduced this expectation to the extent of 8,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding a considerable increase in Dakota due to the revelation of an increase of acreage beyond previous calculations.

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The result as given below shows a decline of 20 per cent. from the estimate of last year, a reduction in harvested areas of more than 5,000,000 and a value increased from \$2,000,000 to \$2,700,000.

The following statement gives the details by states:

Cotton promised a large crop, on an increased acreage, and has made nearly a medium one, in aggregate value exceeded by the crop of 1885, and approached somewhat nearly only the crop of 1884.

Other crops have enjoyed conditions favorable medium abundance, with some exceptions, notably the corn crop, which was injured severely by rot in the latter part of the season.

Altogether production has been abundant, more than average for domestic consumption, in everything except the products which are always insufficient, as sugar, barley, rice, and subproducts thereof.

CORN.

In consequence of the injury to wheat, the maize acreage was increased more than usual. The area of last year, as estimated, was 60,585,750 acres; this year 73,150,000 acres, an increase of 5 per cent. The crop had a favorable start, but was retarded by frost, and the yield per acre was reduced 14 per cent. against 1884 and 100 in 1885. High condition in July is not absolutely essential to the production of a large crop, yet it is a favorable indication. During the six consecutive years of large production, condition in July reached 100 twice, but only in one instance, in 1877, was lower than in July of the present year.

It was shown that there had been a large amount of replanting throughout the year, and partly on account of defective seed, and partly on account of excessive moisture in the seed bed, and a prevalence of cut-worms that seems to have been somewhat general. The lessons of the past few years have been expensive, but they have not taught the farmers to select seed more carefully, and timely selection of seed, though much has been done in that direction by thoughtful farmers. An immense amount of seed has been lost this season in replanting, because of poor seed.

The returns of the 1st of September showed that drought in the southern states had wrought some injury in the light soils on the northern border maturity had been delayed by frost to the great extent, with slight frosts in high latitudes; yet average condition had been reduced only by a single point, and the crop, in the absence of killing frosts, would be good.

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Arkansas.....	2,998	1,500,000	450,000
California.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Colorado.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Idaho.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Illinois.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Indiana.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Iowa.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Kansas.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Michigan.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Minnesota.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Missouri.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Montana.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Nebraska.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Nevada.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
New York.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
North Carolina.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Ohio.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Oklahoma.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Oregon.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
South Carolina.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Texas.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Utah.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Virginia.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Washington.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
West Virginia.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Wisconsin.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Wyoming.....	1,500	1,500,000	450,000
Total.....	12,150	1,500,000	450,000

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rainfall favored growth, and by July 1 fruiting had commenced in the Gulf states. Local conditions were very variable, but the side of moisture was generally ample, and in low grounds somewhat excessive. Condition was good, averaging 70, promising the later season being favorable at large crop. This state continued until early in August, when shedding of forms began to indicate a loss of vitality, in some places from drought, in others from deluging rains, and at many points from attacks of the caterpillar or boll-worm. A marked decline was manifest in September, when the average was reduced to 70. Brought in Texas, Arkansas, western Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas had proved injurious. Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana had better condition, but the general condition was still further reduced to 75. The returns of October also indicated local conditions were generally favorable in New York. In New Jersey the soil was hard, germination slow, and growth small.

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